

LUS considers dropping out of Students' Society

By Marc Cassini

According to President Lillian Goldstein, the Law Undergraduates Society (LUS) may pull out of the Students' Society because "the majority of law students have little in common with students on Lower Campus and rarely use the Union Building and its facilities." The results of a referendum later today will determine whether law students support a withdrawal.

Goldstein stressed the fact that recent developments in Students' Society management have had nothing to do with the imminent LUS withdrawal. "We've known for quite awhile that law students hardly ever go

down to Lower Campus," she said.

Law students have little use for the Students' Society, explained Goldstein, because "they are mostly already graduate students and their needs might better be served by the Graduate Students' Society."

Goldstein added that, because some law students are undergraduates, the LUS may be unable to convince the Senate that a withdrawal from the Students' Society would be beneficial to all law students. Therefore, withdrawal will not be automatic even if today's referendum favours it.

"The LUS executive is looking into alternatives, including the Graduate Students' Society," said Goldstein. "So presently, nothing is certain. Everything is up in the air. We couldn't just pull student fees out of the Students' Society without presenting some valid alternative to the Senate."

Asked to venture a prediction on the outcome of the referendum, Goldstein said that "The majority of students are in verbal support of a withdrawal."

But referring to student apathy, Goldstein admitted that "It's hard to say when it comes down to translating words into action at the polls."



McGill service workers decided to delay their decision as to whether or not to join the national anti-wage control protest on October 14. See page 3.

Teachers support Laval profs and academic freedom

By Josée Gravel

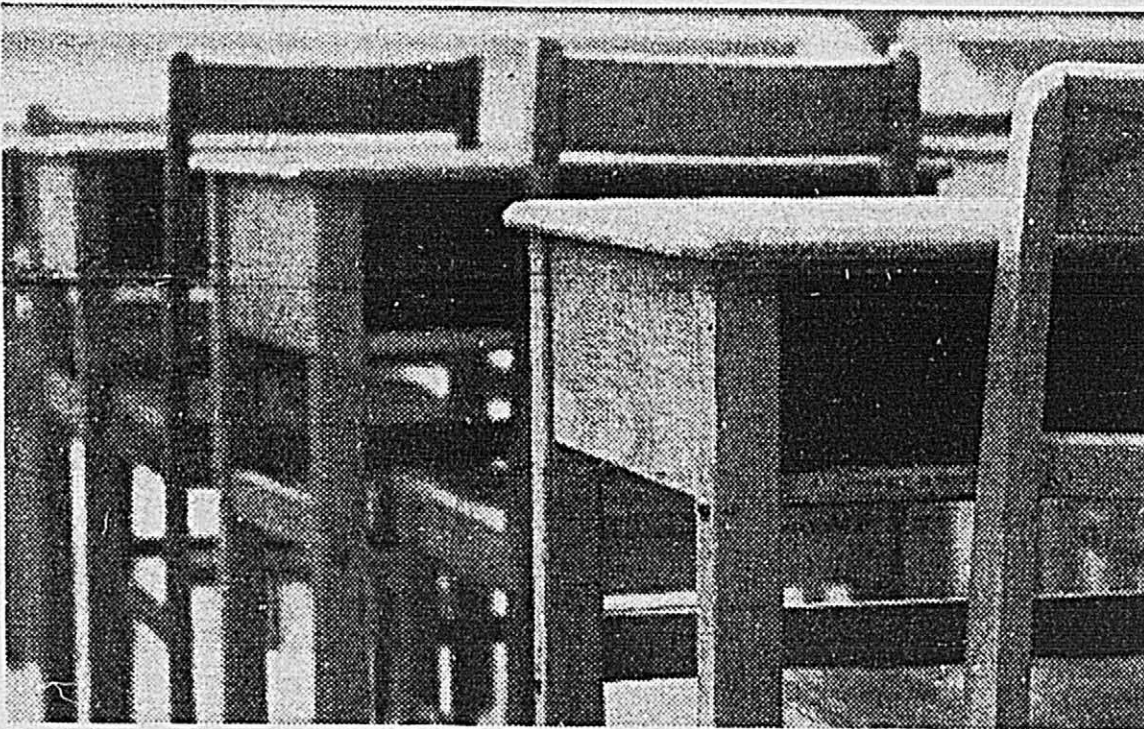
On Thursday, September 30, the Executive Board and interested members of the McGill Association of University Teachers (MAUT) will make a trip to Laval University to show support for the striking professors. The Canadian Association of University Teachers (CAUT), the Confederation of National Trade Unions (CNTU), and the Quebec Teachers Corporation (QTC) as well as delegates from other Quebec universities, have already endorsed the three-week-old strike.

The main issues involved in the dispute are ethical rather than financial. The Association of Professors of Laval University (APUL) is proposing the concept of "Liberté Académique" to express the desired relationship between the administration and the teachers. "Liberté Académique" implies greater participation of teachers in the determination of academic matters and would favor the emergence of "...a collection of teachers and researchers subject to the same criteria and working towards the same goal, that of educating

younger generations for the good functioning of society." Currently, the university is becoming over-bureaucratized and there is inadequate communication between faculty and staff, according to several professors.

In more practical terms, the concept of "Liberté Académique" means that the proposed administrative policy of job classification would be rejected. According to the policy, professors who did not hold advanced degrees would be penalized by not being given the same opportunities for higher salaries, although they might have had more extensive teaching experience. Laval professors predict that as a result a caste system based on job classification would emerge which would be detrimental to university life.

For the APUL the concept means a greater say in the determination of career plans and responsibilities of each faculty. The professors foresee dire effects for the university if the present administrative policies are continued. In spite of the interruption of negotiations since last Thursday, APUL still maintains its optimism.



Empty classrooms may continue to be a familiar sight at Laval University if their professors' demands are not soon met.

ADDs, welfare recipients protest 'ignoble repression'

By Justin Loughry

More than 1500 welfare recipients met yesterday at L'Eglise St. Edouard to escalate their battle against the municipal government. They were protesting the City's decision of last week to shut off the water for 19 welfare families who are in arrears in their water tax payments. Protesting under the banner of L'Association pour la Défense des Droits Sociaux (ADDs), they demanded the re-establishment by the MUC of service to the Pointe-aux-Trembles households.

Speakers from ADDs denounced what they called "ignoble repression and inhuman intimidation" of social assistance recipients who cannot afford to pay their water tax.

The assembly voted to plan a mass demonstration soon at the Hotel de Ville at which welfare recipients will burn their tax bills en masse. In addition, a date will be set for a demonstration in Pointe-aux-Trembles to "sensitize" the residents to the situation.

Besides the demonstration, the ADDs assembly pledged to

re-establish water service for the affected families immediately. If the city does not accede to the demand, the consensus was that ADDs would have to "do it ourselves". Petitions and letters aimed at provincial and municipal officials will be sent this week, as well as notices to the local media arguing the welfare recipients' case.

The meeting also adopted a resolution calling for social assistance recipients to participate in demonstrations on October 14 against the federal government's anti-inflation program.



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McGill workers delay strike vote

By Lewis Gottheil

A decision whether to join the national October 14 anti-wage control protest has been delayed by local 298 of the McGill Service Workers Union, which is affiliated to the Quebec Federation of Labour.

During a general meeting held Sunday morning, eighty McGill service employees asked their Local 298 executive to contact the organized service workers at Université de Montréal (U de M) and Université du Québec à Montréal (UQAM) with the goal of co-ordinating a general university service workers strike strategy, before the executive holds a strike vote. The executive will report back to the members by the end of the week.

A source within Local 298 speculated that if UQAM and U de M service workers decide to walk out October 14, then McGill workers are certain to strike. "However," he continued, "in the event of a McGill strike, the possibility of McGill

service union picket lines being formed around major university buildings is slim."

A McGill Administration spokesperson, Mr. R. Daigault stated that he expects the 427 members of local 298 to abide by the collective agreement it signed almost two years ago. Under Quebec labour laws workers cannot strike while a collective agreement is in force. He added that the administration has no present policy vis-a-vis the Canadian general strike. He could not say how the administration might react to a walkout by any group of McGill employees.

The McGill Faculty Union (MFU) will not recommend that its members withdraw their services October 14.

Prof. Jean Phillippe Aubert, the new president of the MFU informed the Daily that "While the executive supports the idea of the protest strike, it is leaving the decision to walk out

October 14 to the discretion of each MFU professor." The executive was given the power to determine MFU policy at a general membership meeting last Wednesday.

The ten-member McGill Association of University Teachers (MAUT) executive council has chosen to ignore the Canadian labour protest. It issued no statement concerning the event, following a short closed council discussion of the matter last Thursday.

Dr. David Rubinstein, president of the MAUT, later affirmed that each MAUT professor shall choose his own course of action on October 14. Rubinstein predicted that any walkout of professors that might occur would be small in number. He added that it was "unfortunate" that the Oct. 14 protest fell on a Thursday, because there are fewer classes held Thursdays and any contemplated teachers' walkout would not have its fully desired effect.



Plea to halt trade with Chile

By Joan Shields

OTTAWA [CUP] — Canada and other international countries must stop all trade with the ruling military junta in Chile to pressure the regime into respecting the human rights of the Chilean people, the former minister of agriculture under Salvadore Allende said in Ottawa last week.

Jacques Chonchol was addressing an audience at the University of Ottawa on the third anniversary of the coup which removed the popular unity government of Allende. He has been living in exile in France since 1974 and teaches advanced Latin American studies at the Université de Paris.

As Chile's minister of agriculture from November 1970 until the end of 1972, Chonchol directed a massive land redistribution program that gave many peasant farmers their first chance to own property. After the coup this progress ended when 25 per cent of the most arable land was expropriated for the small elite of landowners who had previously owned it.

He described the massive regression of socio-economic standards in Chile in the three years following the coup.

"Inflation has reached 400 per cent. Unemployment figures soar at 20 per cent and no provisions are made for those without work. Lots of people are living on the charity of the Church."

Food consumption has decreased dramatically in the past three years as well. "When Allende was in power a typical peasant in a village consumed about 2,700 calories per day. This intake has dropped to 2,000 calories under the junta," he said.

To illustrate the concentrated wealth in Chile today, Chonchol said, "One per cent of the population owns 50 per cent of the national revenue."

He also confirmed the notorious reputation of the military regime. "All political parties have been repressed, all trade unions have been banned, all institutions are interfered with and the universities are controlled. There are thousands of political prisoners being tortured and persecuted in the jails. People are kidnapped during the night and never heard from again."

Though many Western countries have spoken out against the atrocities committed by the military regime, their sentiments are purely hypocritical, he said.

"It's pretty well recognized that the CIA financed the coup that removed Allende. Chile has received \$1 billion through international credit organizations since the coup, and this is mostly American money."

He mentioned there might be a decrease in American aid if Jimmy Carter wins the upcoming presidential race. Carter is using the blatant CIA manoeuvres in Chile to discredit the Republicans.

Asked if the Chilean people would not benefit from this aid in a time of severe inflation and unemployment, Chonchol said, "Most people never see that money. The bulk of it is spent on buying arms."

Chonchol is confident that the military regime will someday be overthrown, and that he will be able to return to Chile.

"Despite all the repressive measures taken by the junta, the people are still organizing themselves to defeat the

dictatorship."

While the efforts of the people are essential for a victory, he also stressed the importance of Western countries pressuring the junta by withholding trade from Chile.

"There will be changes for the people once the regime is bankrupt," he said.

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Nationalist meeting a flop

LUNENBURG, N.S. (CUP)—The Committee for an Independent Canada (CIC) formalized communication links with their Quebec counterpart the Conseil Québécois de Développement Economique et Culturel (CQDEC) at their 6th annual general meeting held recently in Lunenburg, Nova Scotia.

The CQDEC was established last spring by the CIC when they recognized that they were having little success recruiting in French Canada. The CIC hopes that a separate structure in Quebec will attract French Canadian nationalists to their cause.

The aims of the CQDEC are, not surprisingly, quite similar to those of the CIC. Their unique interests are recognized in one of the resolutions passed at the Lunenburg conference: They are to pursue "national economic independence in keeping with the needs and concerns of Quebec society".

However, it is clear within the same resolution that this autonomy for Quebec is quite limited. The CQDEC's moves towards independence must

"be complementary to and convergent with the aims and objectives of the CIC".

As part of their new relationship with French Canada, future annual meetings of the CIC will be conducted in both Canadian languages.

This weekend meeting was locally organized by the Lunenburg chapter of the CIC, marking the first time in the organization's short history that the annual meeting was held in the Atlantic region. It was poorly attended, attracting only fifty delegates. None of the well-known Canadian nationalists such as Flora MacDonald, Peter C. Newman, Pauline Jewett or Walter Gordon managed to attend the meeting. The most well-known guest was MP David MacDonald from Prince Edward Island. He gave a keynote address on regional development.

For the upcoming year, Alberta-born engineer Brian Willson was elected to the position of chairperson of the CIC. He is currently associated with several large companies in Canada including the Engineer-

ing Institute of Canada, the American Gas Association and the Canadian Nuclear Association. As well, he is a member of a few of the proper country clubs including the Royal and Ancient Golf Club of St. Andrews, Scotland.

Willson's address to the convention delegates was dominated by references to the American control of the economy and notably lacking in any references to the cultural and educational aspects of American imperialism.

A major problem at the annual meeting was the lack of information about past decisions and resolutions of other annual conferences. Apparently, there were no records available of policies adopted even one year ago.

As a result, most business from this meeting was tabled for fear of contradicting an already existing but unknown policy.

Plans have been made to rectify this situation for the future so that by next year's conference they will be able to act on some of the waiting resolutions.

OP-ED

Montreal still appears to be riding out the glory of the Summer Olympics.

The city was in fact, for two weeks, a sea of enthusiastic, happy citizens, athletes and visitors, all experiencing the birth of Mayor Drapeau's billion-dollar baby. From July 17th onward, little was heard of the exorbitant costs from those who will bear the brunt of such costs—the citizens of Quebec. Everyone appeared caught up in the Olympic spirit.

News media which were the most critical of the whole Olympic scene since the idea of Montreal's hosting the games was first conceived, came out in favour of the movement the day of opening ceremonies. Hopefully their critical enthusiasm before the games will not be lost in sentimental euphoria in the post-Olympic search into exorbitant costs.

The aftermath of such events offers a time for reflection and placing priorities in their proper perspectives.

We would like to raise the subject concerning the circumstances and effects of some members of the medical team (nurses, doctors, physiotherapists) who volunteered their services in exchange for seeing the games.

According to Dr. George Létourneau, in charge of COJO health services, the original Games health program, estimated at \$720,000 for 600 nurses, was considered "too expensive". COJO's recruitment committee cut down its allotment and decided to ask

for volunteers. It is ironic that health service budgets were cut while costs in other areas, which soared beyond all belief, were simply ignored.

Forty-four Canadian nurses were chosen out of the 150 who offered their services in exchange for travel and lodging (for those outside of Quebec) and a \$25.00 per day stipend to cover meals and small expenses. Twenty-five physiotherapists were recruited under the same stipulations, while 220 doctors (half from outside Montreal), many in the orthopedic specialty and were interested in sports, were recruited for \$40.00 per day plus travelling expenses. Since they were all volunteers, one wonders whether the meals cost more for doctors than for nurses, hence the \$15 difference—or was it the old double standard at work again?

COJO claims it cost as much to lodge half of the 44 nurses who came from outside Montreal at a \$25.00 per day stipend as it would have cost to hire nurses at the going rate. At the same time it stated that all the nurses had eight or nine years' experience in specialty areas such as ICU and Emergency.

The daily basic rate for a nurse with this experience is just about \$56.00—mean difference between the 8th and 9th echelons on the salary scale—excluding shift, responsibility or specialty differentials, fringe benefits and vacation pay (which must be paid to salaried employees according

to minimum wage requirements).

Nursing services cost COJO about \$23,100 apart from lodging (two weeks of Games plus one week training). Under Quebec's negotiated rates which are still lower than some Canadian provinces, this would have cost approximately \$51,744 if each nurse worked one shift per day, which we are told they did not, as they were given days off.

We doubt it cost COJO \$28,644 to lodge half the nurses who came from outside Montreal.

Whether or not the nurses actually saw many of the events (presumably one of the most enticing reasons for offering their services), Dr. Létourneau explained that "most worked at the Olympic Village Clinic and did not see the Games."

They did see parts of the opening and closing ceremonies and those who worked at the Velodrome saw some events, he explained.

An estimated 15,862 spectators and athletes in all were given medical treatment. With only 44 nurses working shifts, we assume they had to be busy most of the time.

One can argue in favour of the volunteer aspect of the Olympic Games. It is not every day your country or city hosts an Olympiad, so why not take advantage of being at the heart of where it was all happening? It was an exciting time to be in Montreal.

After all, it is a free country, so why should people not

volunteer services if they please?

All true—but the fact is that nurses as a group have been volunteers for so long, they're still *expected* to be volunteers.

COJO knew it could save money by getting nurses to work for next to nothing. Everyone would have been surprised if nurses had not volunteered—they would not have been handmaidens to COJO had they not done so.

Nurses never turn away from the needs of mankind whatever the price—or lack thereof.

Where else, outside of health services would the Olympic program dare recruit volunteer workers?

Last year while the Olympic installations were being built, newspapers carried reports of construction workers and foremen on the site earning in some cases \$1,000 and more per week.

At the same time, a first echelon nurse working in a life-saving situation in a Quebec hospital earned a basic salary of \$136 per week.

Was the life-saving intensive care situation not worth as much in terms of value as the construction of the Olympic installations?

Professional and union organizations repeatedly find their efforts hampered by such situations as they work strenuously to uncover and rectify existing inequalities between different categories of workers, upgrade salaries, social benefits and working conditions.

Marie Mullally
United Nurses

COJO cheats nurses

The Macdonald Fall Royal

Attracts, informs students and public

By Ted Wakefield

An uninformed public which still holds stereotyped ideas of agriculture as a field for ignorant rustics, was the target of Macdonald College's annual Fall Royal held this past weekend. According to sources

at McGill's agricultural campus, the public showed up and took part in the variety of demonstrations, activities and displays that emphasized the more interesting and scientific approaches to dealing with our agricultural environment.

The Royal, which has run every year since 1948, has in recent years been designed to publicize what has been going on at the college. Usually held in mid-October, the exhibition was advanced to September this year in order to coincide

with the national and provincial plowing competitions which took place on the Macdonald College farm. The plowing event and the College's Woodsman demonstration proved to be the major attractions.

Among the many exhibits to which the visitors were treated were: a display by P.A.W. (Public Awareness of Wolves), an organization dedicated to informing the public about this oft-maligned animal; an exhibition of various experiments of Food and Consumer Science students focusing on the relationship of colour, taste and smell to nutrition; a report of Wildlife Resources graduate students on their "sand-trail" used in northern Quebec to track and observe wildlife; and various departmental exhibits.

It was "open house" at all the Macdonald buildings and those interested were given various lab demonstrations and information about academic qualifications. Diane Benoit, publicity director for the Royal

said that the organizers are very pleased with participation at the Royal, both in public response and in the involvement of Macdonald students. She said that about 40 percent of the college's students were active, up from the usual five to 10 percent. This was particularly remarkable, she commented, in view of the early date of the Royal, which gave organizers a mere two weeks from the first day of classes.

She attributed the greater student participation to an active on-campus publicity campaign, which included various contests for exhibits as well as a mural competition. She noted that the Royal's "philosophy" has changed over the years since its inception, moving from a student-centred Carnival atmosphere to an endeavour devoted almost exclusively to research and educational objectives.

The Macdonald Winter Carnival, which replaced what used to be the Spring Royal, is the next big event on the campus, taking place in early February.



A good time was had by all at Macdonald College's annual Fall Royal. The great turnout made this year's Royal one of the best ever.

Free press silenced in Mexico

By Jeff Kessler
CUP Quebec Bureau

MEXICO CITY—Although the administration of President Luis Echeverría Alvarez has often taken credit for promoting human rights abroad and "greater freedom of expression" in Mexico, apparently that freedom did not include the press.

On July 8, the editor and senior staff members of Mexico's most progressive and independent newspaper, *Excelsior*, were ousted by a faction of conservative employees appar-

of a violent confrontation with the conservative insurgents, some of whom were armed. One and a half hours earlier, Scherer had called on the police for help, but none had arrived.

Early Thursday morning, about 50 members of the conservative group entered the printing shop and forcibly stopped publication of a full-page advertisement signed by 49 well-known intellectuals expressing their support of the editor. The page was left blank

eight years, under Scherer's leadership, *Excelsior* has become a bastion of progressive thought, opening its columns to the country's leading intellectuals as well as developing an editorial policy that was frequently critical of the government.

The positions adopted by *Excelsior* and its associated magazines, like *Plural*, were all the more provocative since no other newspaper, radio station, or television channel makes any pretense at editorial or political independence of the government. According to Alan Riding of *The New York Times*, almost all the major papers in Mexico are owned and operated by wealthy conservative families who use the publications to promote their own commercial interests. Therefore they are careful not to clash with the government.

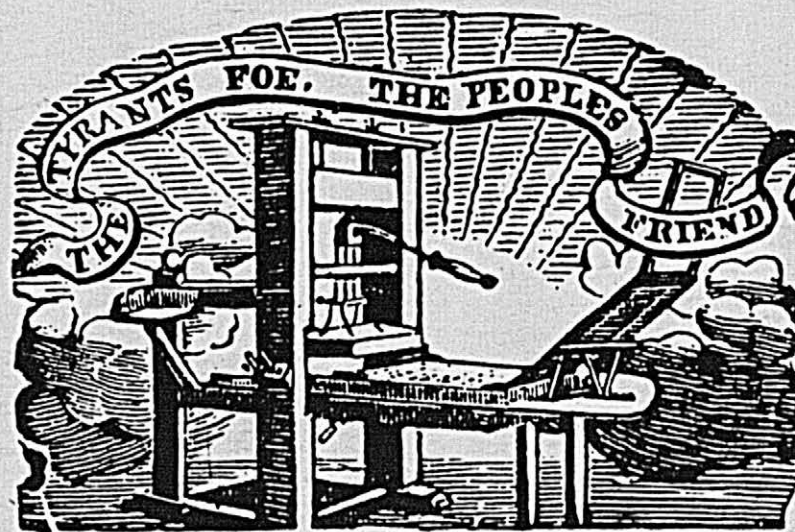
None of the intellectuals and political columnists who wrote regularly for *Excelsior* will be used by the new conservative directors. In addition, Octavio Paz, the famous poet, resigned as director of the monthly *Plural* in protest against the dismissal of Scherer, along with most of his staff.

The reasons behind the dismissal of Scherer are not even totally clear, although proof that the government was involved is overwhelming.

In Mexico, a media campaign such as was directed against *Excelsior* probably could have taken place only with the support of the government. The campaign was also accompanied by the occupation of property owned by *Excelsior*. The invaders, apparently unemployed country dwellers, were directed and paid by a member of the Institutional Party of the Revolution (PRI), which is the government party. The PRI official said the occupation would end "only when Scherer is kicked out."

In addition, sources within the government quoted Procurador (Solicitor) General Ojeda Paullada as stating that the PRI invaders would be dislodged "the day after the rebellion at *Excelsior*."

President Echeverría, who will hand over power December 1 to José López Portillo, has said frequently that some of the principal gains made by his government was the strengthening of freedom of expression. However, some of the political analysts who had previously worked for *Excelsior* noted that



the President had been irritated by the frequent criticism and questioning by *Excelsior* with regard to the domestic economy and foreign policy.

According to sources within PRI, the government apparently became extremely irritated with *Excelsior's* criticism late last year after the government backed a United Nations resolution terming Zionism to be racism.

The sources also said that Echeverría was anxious to evade investigation and attacks in the press after his discharge from office. Echeverría is among a group of financiers who have recently bought a chain of 37 newspapers, including *El Sol* and *El Universal*, the two largest newspapers in Mexico City besides *Excelsior*. The sources said that the chain, *la Organización Editorial Mexicana*, will be Echeverría's

source of power when he leaves office.

Scherer and his staff have been attempting to retake control of *Excelsior* through the court system. But, even as the staff exchanged tearful embraces last July 8, 100 yards from the *Excelsior* building, most of the newsmen and writers recognized that there was virtually no chance of the progressives recovering control of the daily.

"If the government ousted us, we can hardly expect the same government to reinstate us," said one senior member of the editorial staff. "As far as I can see, it's all over."

"This action isn't aimed against Scherer or even against *Excelsior*" another staff member said. "It's against liberty and dignity. This is the end of *Excelsior* and the beginning of fascism."

El "caso Excelsior", según The New York Times

Este artículo fue publicado (c) por el importante periódico norteamericano "The New York Times" en su edición del sábado 10 de julio de 1976, misma fecha en que dicho diario "no llegó" a la ciudad de México, pese a que todos los días se distribuye en nuestra capital.

Translation: This article was published by the important American newspaper "The New York Times" in its Saturday edition, July 10, 1976, the same date in which the daily "did not arrive" in Mexico City even though it is distributed every day in our capital.

ently supported and encouraged by the government. *Excelsior* had been one of the best-known newspapers in all of Latin America.

The takeover of *Excelsior* ended a six-month propaganda campaign against the paper by almost all the rest of Mexico's radio, TV, and press, all of which support the Echeverría government.

After a day of tense and emotional meetings, the editor, Julio Scherer García, and more than 200 of his reporters and photographers, abandoned *Excelsior's* offices in anticipation

in the morning edition.

The same edition published a long editorial by the new directors stating that "they would continue informing the Mexican people with truth and independence." They added that "the decision taken by the workers and cooperativists of *Excelsior* has nothing to do with the political editorial positions that we will be taking."

The following week, Echeverría made *Excelsior's* front page headline by stating that "The events which took place among the workers and cooperativists of *Excelsior* had nothing to do with any external political pressure," and he accused "monied interests among the press in New York and London" of "meddling in Mexico's internal affairs."

Nevertheless, the expulsion of Scherer and his progressive followers signals the silencing of the independent press in Mexico, since *Excelsior* was the only forum which seriously analyzed the problems that beset the republic. Over the past

This is the first in a series concerning the loss of freedom of the press around the world. Some of the information for this article came from Alan Riding of the New York Times, several Latin American press services, *La Nación* Magazine, and sources in Mexico.



Julio Scherer García, former editor of *Excelsior*, the former "Independent Daily" of Mexico.

La Nación

NEW YORK (LNS)—More than 5,000 prisoners, one quarter of New York state's entire prison population, joined in a series of strikes in three prisons in late August and early September to demand changes in the prison and judicial system. The strikes came on the eve of the fifth anniversary of the Attica prisoners' rebellion, which was crushed by police on September 13, 1971 at a cost of 43 lives.

The series of recent strikes began at Attica on August 23. The prisoners' demands spoke of oppressive conditions there that were similar to those spotlighted in 1971. Then, just as the Attica prisoners agreed to return to work after the state met some of their demands, prisoners at Great Meadows and Green Haven went on strike.

These two strikes also lasted about a week. Green Haven inmates agreed to return to work after arranging a meeting with a member of the state legislature, and after promises from state officials not to prevent a series of conferences to draw state legislators and community groups into discussing "problems of parole, prisons and criminal justice." The reasons for ending the Great Meadows strike are not known.

Prison authorities put a tight lid on news leaving from all three prisons. However, some information about the strikes at Attica and Green Haven has come from lawyers and previously authorized visitors.

One visitor to Attica said that prisoners plan to use work stoppages as their bargaining



Attica prisoners during rebellion in 1971.

ATTICA:
'They
don't
want
anything
done
except
to keep
things
quiet.'



chip with state officials. They point out that millions of dollars of work for the state, such as the metal shops that produce much of the state's office furniture, come from their work in the prisons.

If changes are not brought about, "We reserve the right to strike again," says the Inmates United Committee at Green Haven. January appears as a possible time for more strikes involving prisons. That is when the state legislature will meet to decide on many of the demands made by the prisoners.

Prisoners' protests have also thrown the state corrections department into some turmoil. Following the strike, the chief of a state commission investigating prison conditions, Scott Christianson, was fired. Christianson reported in July that conditions at Attica prison were "just as bad, perhaps worse," than before the 1971 uprising. The chairman of the commission said that he had been fired for working in a "totally independent way."

"They don't want to improve conditions in the prisons," Christianson said after being fired. "They don't want any-

thing done except to keep things quiet." He said his dismissal marked an ongoing purge of people brought into the commission by its interim chairman, Herman Schwartz.

A University of Buffalo law professor who represented some of the prisoners indicted in the 1971 Attica rebellion, Schwartz was judged by state prison officials to be too sympathetic to prisoners' demands and was also recently replaced.

Another of Schwartz's assistants, June Licence, resigned shortly after the recent Attica strike ended. She had written a report criticizing the grievance procedures in the state's prisons.

And Algenor Castro, the public relations aide for the prison department, resigned after the strike as well. Castro cited the department's tight control of information and attempts to manipulate news coverage during the strike as his reasons for quitting.

Some Attica cases still pending

Some indictments against prisoners stemming from the 1971 uprising are still to be settled, a member of Attica Now pointed out at a September 9 press conference in New York City on the fifth anniversary of the rebellion.

Attica Now, composed of former Attica prisoners and supporters, has been fighting the indictments against inmates.

"We will never forget" the case of Dacajeweah, a spokesperson said. Dacajeweah, a Native American at Attica, was convicted for the death of a prison guard during the uprising, and sentenced to a 20-year to life term. Also still pending is a murder indictment against Dalou Asahi, for allegedly killing another prisoner during the uprising.

Indictments against most of the 62 inmates charged in the 1971 rebellion were finally dismissed in the courts in early 1976, after the role of state officials and police during the rebellion, and the prosecution's subsequent illegal actions, were revealed in court.

letters

Censorship and the "Free" press

To the Daily,

Since my letter last week, challenging Mr. Lewis to confess to certain deficiencies in his command of the English language, the gauntlet has been thrown down by the same, saying, in effect, "If you're so smart, why don't you come down here and do something?" Despite initial misgivings about involving myself in such an establishment, I felt prodded to do so by Dr. Lawrence Kaplan, who wrote in the issue of Friday 24th, with respect to the article appearing in a previous edition, about government censorship in South Africa and elsewhere.

Dr. Kaplan brought up the familiar, and justified, complaint about the double standard applied in the judgement of the morality of various foreign governments' policies, particularly towards freedom of expression. It disturbs me, too, that it has become fashionable, in certain circles, to expound this type of 'doublethink'. Political expediency, in the form of courtesy, dictates that governments, in the persons of their representatives abroad, diplomats, whose job it is to 'lie for their country', should observe a certain tolerance towards the way in which other people conduct their affairs. Does this mean, though, that the disinterested critic should subscribe to the same acclaim of that which his Government sees fit to bestow its seal of approval? That a body of people sufficiently educated to be able to appreciate the consequence of their intellectual apathy, or maybe their duplicity, is a sign that we do not esteem our own values. This is sad, since so many people have devoted their lives, either on the battlefield, or in many walks of civil life, to establishing and cherishing exactly those values that the 'progressives' seem not to want to share with millions of people in other parts of the world.

I fully appreciate the credibility gap in the application of our priorities in countries with the problems of China, Vietnam, and maybe India. What I would hope to be able to show, though, is the relativity of policies to values. If censorship is deplorable in South Africa but permissible in China and the USSR; if moral turpitude is indeed a sign of Western decadence to people sympathetic to authoritarian governments of the Left, but apparently not

so when suppressed by agencies of other governments, how is this explained? The answer presumably would be that under the enlightened rule of Communism, indulgence in such activities is reprehensible, being obviously incompatible with the higher aspirations of mankind, and that criticism of this, or any other policy, is not only undesirable, but unnecessary, since such enlightenment can only be damaged by fostering doubt in the minds of its adherents.

On the other hand, in societies, such as our own, where a political philosophy prevails in which the interests of the individual are paramount, and the variable then becomes the extent to which these may be exercised, such curtailment of individual liberties is not acceptable, unless for some generally-recognized reason. The answer to Dr. Kaplan is this: that the way in which the values of a society are safeguarded is dictated by the premises, philosophical and political, on which that society is built. This does not make the distinction defensible in our eyes, since the residents of most of the areas alluded to above, where such controls exist, have not had the opportunity to participate in their formulation and adoption to the extent that we consider desirable.

There are times when even our own political institutions take decisions that appear to run counter to the majority opinion; such efforts as governments make to satisfy their subjects vary according to circumstances, and may not coincide with the real longer-term interest of these same people. This may appear to reduce the dichotomy of political systems to one of degree, but it is not my intention to convey this. The difference remains; it is real, no less because it exists then because that existence is justified. What critics of censorship in South Africa must clarify for themselves is whether they believe that a country should put into practice actions consistent with its heritage of values, so that the freedom of the individual is respected, or whether they would rather see the foundations of that system of values changed, with all the attendant results: there is unlikely to be pornography in Angola or Mozambique. If this is their wish, then they ought to ask themselves where they would fit into such a system, for is South Africa so very far from Canada?

A.T. Arbus
Psychology
Science

today

"Hound" auditions:
For "The Real Inspector Hound", a comedy-farce by Tom Stoppard, 2-4 pm. Players' Theatre, 3rd floor Union.

Political Science Association:
Nominations open today for Executive Committee. Five undergraduate positions open for departmental representatives. Forms available in the Political Science Office, 4th floor Leacock. Deadline: October 7.

McGill Christian Fellowship:
Willy Kotigua speaks on "Involvement On Campus, Is It Optional?" at 1 pm in the Newman Centre, 3484 Peel Street. All are welcome.

AIIESEC:
International Management and Economics Students' Society. We offer practical business experience and some summer jobs abroad. Information session today 1 pm. Bronfman 176. Will possibly include a movie.

Alpha Gamma Delta Women's Fraternity:
Alpha Gamma Delta Women's Fraternity invites all women to a coffee, today, from 3-5 pm, at 3563 University Apt. 10 Tel. 849-8820.

Baha'i Club:
Ornithologists, numismatists, meteorologists and anyone else are all welcome at today's Baha'i Club meeting in Union 124 between 12 noon and 2 pm.

Women's Fraternities:
Sick of institutionalized food? We're cooking up a gourmet's delight tonight at Kappa Alpha Theta, so come join us! We're at 3563 University No. 17. Tel. 844-7824. Come for dinner from 6-9.

Savoy auditions:
Last day to audition! 1-3 and 7:30-9:30, Reynolds Lounge, RVC. Gilbert and Sullivan's hilarious operetta, "Patience". Backstage crew also needed.

Psychology Students' Assoc. [General Assembly]:
Meeting rm. S-3-4, Stewart Biology Bldg. Discussion of organization, election of officers, Speakers' program, special events. All psych students urged to attend.

Arts and Science students:
COURSE CHANGES can be made until October 1. Pick up instructions and cards from the Student Affairs Office, Ground Floor, Dawson Hall.

Women's Athletic Association:
Jogging marathon! Want to lose those extra pounds? Come and jog any time from Sept. 27 to Oct. 8 at Molson Stadium or the gym. For info. Janet Falconer 467-3146.

Women's Rugby Football Club:
McGill Women's Rugby Football Club begins practices this week, Tuesday 7:30 pm and

Thursday 6 pm on Forbes Field. All interested women are welcome!

McGill Christian Fellowship:
PLOP, PLOP, FIZZ, FIZZ, oh what a relief it is. McGill Christian Fellowship prayer meetings daily from 8:30 to 8:55 am in Union 307.

McGill Debating Union:
The Debating Union will officially commence its weekly debate practices tonight at 7 in the Union B42. Come learn the art of verbal self-defence for fun and profit. Another practice session to be held at 2 pm on Friday. Ken, all is forgiven.

Women's Intramural Soccer Schedule:

5 pm: Arts and Science vs Nursing; Management vs Ed and R.V.C. 5 pm: Management vs Nursing and Arts and Science vs P.T. & O.T. All games at Molson regardless of weather.

Swing Your Partner:
At the Sigma Chi Men's Fraternity-Kappa Alpha Theta Women's Fraternity Square Dance at the Sigma Chi house, 3581 University Street. Dance at 8 pm. Partners provided or bring your own. 849-5965 for details.

Berkeley Catering:
The Daily is interested in talking to anyone who was involved in Berkeley Catering during the Olympics. Contact Rick at 392-8955 or 879-4101.

BIOLOGY

Any Biology students interested in taking part as student representatives on the Biology Department's General Assembly are asked to come to Room W2-4 in Stewart between 1-3 p.m. for further information, or call the MBSU at 392-5765.

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Wed. Sept. 29:
Foreign Correspondent
with Joel McCrea; Dir. Alfred Hitchcock
L 26, 7 & 9:30 75 cents

Fri. Oct. 1:
Une Femme Marée
with Macha Meril; Dir. Jean-Luc Godard
L 132, 7 & 9:30 75 cents

Sat. Oct. 2:
The Lords of Flatbush
with Susan Blakely & Henry Winkler; Dir. Stephen Verona
L 132, 7 & 9:30 75 cents

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Blood Drive '76



URGENT



Volunteers are needed to run Blood Drive '76 which will take place October 18-22 in the Union Ballroom. Organizers are needed for publicity, entertainment, solicitation of sponsors, and general administrative work. Also very badly needed are students to assist the Red Cross staff during the operation of the clinic.

The first meeting of the Blood Drive '76 Committee is tonight at 7 p.m., T.V. Lounge (Main Floor) in the Union. Everyone interested is welcome.

If you are unable to attend, please leave your name and telephone number at the Students' Society Office anytime between 9 and 5. Even the smallest contribution of your time will be appreciated.

Blood Drive '76 Committee

François Bruley
Malcolm Campbell
Carol Common
Chris Doonan
Ellen Filgiano
Dave Simpson



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Radio McGill CFRM

The Station invites you the student to participate in the making of a radio station. All those wishing to get involved in the station's operations [news, disc jockey, advertising, etc.] should come down to the basement of the Union building any weekday between 9 and 5.

In addition to an application, a timetable must be filled out.

Radio Management